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ABSTRACT

This report provides an overview of the data available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Major Bureau activities are summarized in five subject groupings: (1) employment, (2) living conditions, (3) industrial relations, (4) economic growth, and (5) foreign labor research. The tabular format describes available data, coverage, sources, reference period, publications available, and usefulness of data. Listings of available data by state and area are appended. (BH)

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MAJOR PROGRAMS 1970 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1970

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
J. D. Hodgson, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Geoffrey H. Moore, Commissioner

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Preface

The Bureau of Labor Statistics analyzes and publishes data in a wide range of social and economic fields. In the preparation of these, a variety of sources of data, techniques of collection and compilation, and types of publications are used.

Major Programs 1970, prepared by the Bureau's Office of Publications, presents in highly concentrated form, the scope of the principal programs in which the BLS is currently engaged. Selected major characteristics of more than 50 programs, grouped into related subject-matter areas, are presented in compact tabular format. The frequency with which data are made available, the principal publications in which they appear, and some of the principal uses of the data are shown. A brief narrative accompanies each major subject-matter grouping.

The diversified activities of the Bureau result in much basic information that cannot be catalogued in a publication of this general nature. The Washington and regional offices of the Bureau will gladly answer inquiries about the nature and scope of information available to meet specific needs.

Information on ways to obtain publications and other materials is given on page vi.

The materials for this publication were assembled in the Office of Publications under the direction of Tommy C. Ishee, Chief, Division of Special Publications.

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Availability of Information

In general, the Bureau of Labor Statistics makes available, not only its completed reports and analyses, but also basic statistical data and tabulations developed during its work. Most of these data appear in a variety of publications; they range from press releases to compilations of statistical data and analytical reports.

Much of the ongoing statistical and analytical work of the Bureau appears in regular periodical publications. Major studies, usually summarized in the *Monthly Labor Review,* are published as BLS *Bulletins* or *Reports.* A selected list of publications appears at the end of the program presentation for each major program area. BLS regional offices issue additional reports and releases, usually presenting locality or regional detail. New information available for general use often is described in the "Federal Statistical Reporter."

Publications distributed *free* are available from the Bureau's Washington and regional offices. Addresses of these offices appear on the inside back cover. *Priced* publications may be purchased from the Bureau's regional offices or from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., 20402.

Copies of published BLS data on punch cards or magnetic tape (machine readable) can be made available to users, usually for a fee equal to the cost of processing and transcription. Under certain circumstances, unpublished data may be released. Requests for magnetic tapes or unpublished data should be written and addressed to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The information contained in general publications and the *Monthly Labor Review* comes from various offices, and therefore, will not be listed under each individual program.

Selected Basic Publications

Publication Lists

	Price	*Frequency of issue*
Announcements of Publications for Sale	----	Irregularly
Bureau of Labor Statistics Catalogue of Publications	----	Semiannually
Check List—Free Publications (Mailing lists for BLS publications)	----	Irregularly
Publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1886–1967 (Bulletin 1567), 1967.	$ 1	Irregularly

General Publications

BLS Handbook of Labor Statistics 1970 (Bulletin 1666)	$ 3.75	Annually
Compilation of historical series which bear on labor economics and labor institutions. Coverage includes material from BLS, other offices of the Department of Labor, other government departments, and foreign governments.		
BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies (Bulletin 1458)	$ 1.50	Irregularly
Description of each major BLS program: Background and description of survey; data sources and collection methods; sampling and estimating procedures; analysis and presentation; uses and limitations. Brief detailed description of BLS technique for adjustment of monthly data for seasonal factors given in appendix A.		
The BLS Seasonal Factor Method (1966)	----	Irregularly
Description of strategy and rationale of the BLS method for adjustment of monthly data for seasonal factors; application of seasonal factor method by electronic computer.		

Major Periodicals

	Price	*Frequency of issue*
The Consumer Price Index	----	Monthly
Summary of monthly changes in consumer price index—U.S. city average and selected areas—for goods and services usually bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers. Data given by commodity groups and for certain food items.		
Current Wage Developments	----	Monthly
A listing of changes in wages and related benefits in major collective bargaining situations; also, in some nonunion and smaller union situations.		
Employment and Earnings	$10	Monthly
	12.50	Foreign
Contains monthly series on the labor force, employment, unemployment, hours and earnings, and labor turnover. Statistics compiled from three major sources: Household interviews, payroll reports from employers, and administrative statistics of unemployment insurance systems.		
Labor Developments Abroad	$ 2.75	Monthly
	3.50	Foreign
Contains articles and summaries of developments in foreign labor, bibliographies, and statistical data on labor force, wages, hours, prices, work stoppages, etc., for selected countries.		
Monthly Labor Review	$ 9	Monthly
	11.25	Foreign
Contains articles on all facets of the labor field, related economic and social issues, summaries of major BLS studies, and a number of regular features: The Labor Month in Review; Foreign Labor Briefs; Significant Decisions in Labor Cases; Major Agreements Expiring Next Month; Developments in Industrial Relations; Book Reviews and Notes; Current Labor Statistics.		
Occupational Outlook Quarterly	$ 1.50	Quarterly
	2	Foreign
Contains articles on developments affecting employment, summaries of new studies. Supplements *Occupational Outlook Handbook* with current information.		
Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes	----	Monthly
Summary of monthly changes in industrial price indexes. Includes individual commodity detail for Wholesale Price Indexes and Industry-Sector Price Indexes.		

Some Publications of General Interest

Brief History of the American Labor Movement (Bulletin 1000) 1970 edition	----	Irregularly
Labor Issues in Perspective	$ 0.20	Irregularly
Booklets for the student and the laymen who are interested in labor problems and labor economics. The first is "Trends in Labor Compensation in the United States, 1946–66," 1968.		
The Negroes in the United States, Their Economic and Social Situation (Bulletin 1511) June 1966	$ 1.25	--------

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Major Periodicals

	Price	*Frequency of issue*
The Social and Economic Status of Negroes in the United States, 1969 (Report 375, published jointly with the Department of Commerce.)	$ 1	
Changes in Urban America (Report 353)		Irregularly
The Anatomy of Inflation (Report 373)		
Issues in Financing Old-Age and Survivors Insurance BLS Staff Paper No. 1		Irregularly
Nineteenth Century Wage Trends BLS Staff Paper No. 2	$ 0.25	Irregularly
Youth Unemployment and Minimum Wages (Bulletin 1657)		Irregularly
The U. S. Economy in 1980 (Bulletin 1673)		Irregularly

Major BLS Programs: A Summary of Their Characteristics

A. Manpower and Employment

Each month the Bureau's Manpower and Employment Statistics program measures activities important to the health of the total economy and to each of its industrial and regional sectors. Data on employment, hours, earnings, job openings, and labor turnover are collected from (nonagricultural) establishments; a household survey shows the economic status of workers—their employment, unemployment, and labor force participation in relation to their personal characteristics. These two surveys provide the only data of this type covering the population of working age persons not in the labor force and those working or looking for work.

To improve and expand the household questionnaire, in January 1967 the definitions of employment and unemployment were changed; new questions added; and the number of households increased 50 percent. In 1968, the Bureau began to publish monthly data about the reasons persons were unemployed (lost job, voluntarily left their job, new or re-entrant to labor force). Also added were data about employment of persons living in each of the 20 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and 14 of their central cities by age, sex, and color, and on the status of persons living in poor and other urban neighborhoods of the Nation's 100 largest metropolitan areas by a variety of characteristics.

In 1969, new material became available about persons not in the current labor force (including their previous work history, present desire for work, future jobseeking intentions, and detailed reasons for nonparticipation) and on the employment of persons in 10 large States, the 4 regions and 9 subregions, and in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. In 1970, the plan is to publish data by occupation for the New York and Chicago consolidated areas and for the 20 largest SMSA's.

Supplementary surveys conducted in conjunction with the regular surveys provide data for special reports on labor force behavior and particular groups in the working population. These reports furnish a basis for better understanding the dynamics of labor force change, and, together with the regular monthly data, are used to project both short-and long-term labor force growth.

In 1968, the Bureau launched a new program, the Urban Employment Survey (UES), in the concentrated employment areas of six large cities—Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, and New York—to study the employment-related problems of persons in the slum areas. The first results of this in-depth survey were released in 1969. More information on many subjects about the plight of slum dwellers will be forthcoming.

In addition to the monthly data on industrial employment, hours, and earnings, annual publications provide (1) a national series from 1909 forward, and (2) State and area data from the beginning date of each series.

Mail surveys of employment, including scientific and technical occupations, are conducted in nonagricultural industries. Data from surveys and sources in industry having occupational patterns are used to update an industry-occupational matrix. Information on future occupational and industrial manpower requirements and resources is published biennially in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*. The latest edition was published early in 1970. The *Occupational Outlook Quarterly* furnishes additional information to those who help young people choose a vocation and develop programs in education and training.

The Bureau also prepares special studies about the changing industrial structure and occupational composition of American industries. Other special studies provide more technical information and project quantitative manpower requirements and resources in specific occupations. State and local manpower requirements are developed within the context of national manpower projections.

For industrial hazards, the Bureau publishes information on annual work-injury frequency and severity measures on a national basis, as well as studies on the causes of accidents in selected industries,

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT		
Current labor force analysis.	Employment status of noninstitutional population 16 years and and over by age, sex, and color. Employed persons by occupation, major industry group, class of worker, and full- or part-time status. Hours worked by employed persons. Unemployed persons by class of worker, occupation and industry of last job, duration of unemployment, and reasons for unemployment. Employment status of the noninstitutional population according to residence in metropolitan or non-metropolitan areas. Employment status of persons living in poverty neighborhoods and in other urban neighborhoods of 100 largest metropolitan areas. Employment status of persons living in 20 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and 10 largest States and regions.	Noninstitutional population 16 years and older. (Basic employment data available also for 14 and 15 year olds.)
Urban employment survey.	Economic and social characteristics of persons living in the poor neighborhoods of large cities. Labor force and employment status of the noninstitutional population by age, race, ethnic group, and sex. Work experience and family income during the previous 12 months; weekly earnings; sources of income; modes of transportation to work; methods of looking for work; types of job training; occupation of longest job held, first job held after leaving school, and current occupation; and multiple jobholding. Marital and family relationships; housing and related costs; residential mobility; military experience; educational attainment; reasons for not looking for work of those not in labor force; attitudes toward work and life; and perception of discrimination.	Noninstitutional population 16 years old and over in households of the poor neighborhoods of large cities (Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, and New York). Areas are generally those in the Concentrated Employment Program.
Labor force studies.	Selected characteristics of labor force such as marital and family relationships, school enrollment, educational attainment, work experience during the year, multiple jobholders, and employment of recent high school graduates, classified by age, sex, color, industry, occupation, and hours of work. Long-range projections of labor force by age, sex, color, educational attainment, and State.	Selected social, demographic, and economic characteristics of the labor force.
2. INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS		
Employment in nonagricultural establishments.	Total employment and indexes in major nonagricultural industries, 1919— Total employment in 417 industries. Production or nonsupervisory workers in major private nonagricultural industries. Women employees in 402 industries. Selected employment series, seasonally adjusted. Historical summary, annually. State and area: Total employment by major industry division for each State and 209 areas. Annual averages in greater detail.	Payroll employment in nonagricultural industries. (Significant omissions—self-employed, domestics, agricultural workers, unpaid family workers.)

and Employment

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Sample of 50,000 households; data collected by personal interview.	Monthly; week including the 12th day.	*The Employment Situation*- monthly press release, about 3 weeks after ref. period. *Employment and Earnings*- monthly. Statistical summary, 5 weeks after ref. period. *Employment and Earnings, for the United States* and *for States and Areas,* annual bulletins.	Overall economic indicator. Most comprehensive measure of national employment and unemployment. Primary source on employment status and personal characteristics of the labor force. Measure of potential labor supply.
Samples of 3,500 households in each area; data collected by personal interview.	Cumulation of 52 weekly surveys for annual averages.	*Urban Employment Surveys* General data to be released 6 months after survey. First release for each area made in early Spring 1969.	Measurement of economic and social conditions in these areas. Provide data to program planners to pinpoint the problems of residents of poor neighborhoods in large cities.
Based on supplementary questions added to schedule used each month for the labor force survey. (Sample of 50,000 households; data collected by personal interview.)	Week including the 12th of selected month.	Labor Force Studies, 8–12 months after ref. week. About 10 a year. *Special Labor Force Reports,* 5 to 6 repeated annually; others irregularly.	Primary source on special aspects of labor force; used in studying factors in changing labor force participation of various population groups, such as older persons, students, and married women.
Sample of 163,000 employer units covering 45 percent of total employment. Mail survey.	Monthly; pay period including the 12th day.	*The Employment Situation*—monthly press release, about 3 weeks after ref. period. *Employment and Earnings*—monthly statistical summary; detailed report; national data, 5 weeks after ref. per.; State and area data, 9 weeks. Employment and Earnings for the United States and for States and Areas. Annual bulletins. Machine readable data.	Economic indicator. Mobilization and manpower planning. Marketing studies. Plant location planning.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
2. INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS—Continued		
Hours and earnings.	Gross hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers in private nonagricultural industries, 1947— Gross hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers in 367 industries; overtime hours in 150 manufacturing industries. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in selected industries. Hourly earnings, excluding overtime, in major manufacturing industries. Spendable weekly earnings, current and adjusted for price changes, for major industry groups. Hours seasonally adjusted, selected industries. Historical summary, annually. State and area: Gross hours and earnings in manufacturing industries for each State and 181 areas. Annual averages in greater detail.	Production workers in mining and manufacturing, construction workers in contract construction, and nonsupervisory workers in nonmanfacturing industries.
Job openings–labor turnover statistics.	Labor turnover rates in 215 manufacturing industries; 7 mining and communication series. Seasonally adjusted labor turnover series for manufacturing for United States. Historical summary, annually. State and area: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for 36 States and 88 areas. Job openings for 8 States and 50 areas.	Manufacturing, mining, and communication industries. Base for rate calculation includes both production and supervisory employees. Industrial coverage and availability of occupational data vary among areas.
3. OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS		
National estimates.	Statistics on employment by occupation for the U.S., by industry, including scientific and technical occupations.	Industrial establishments in nonagricultural activities.

Employment—Continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Sample of 125,000 employer units. Mail survey.	Monthly; pay period including the 12th day.	*The Employment Situation*—monthly press release. *Employment and Earnings*—monthly statistical summary and detailed report. *Employment and Earnings for the United States* and *for States and Areas*, annual bulletins. *Net Spendable Earnings*—Press release, about 30th of month after ref. per. Machine readable data.	Economic indicator. Plant location planning. Wage negotiations. Adjustment of labor costs in escalator clauses of long-term contracts.
Sample of 38,000 employer units. Mail survey.	Each calendar month.	*Factory Labor Turnover*—monthly press release, 5 weeks after ref. period. *Employment and Earnings*—monthly; national data, 2 months after ref. per.; State and area data, 3 mos. *Employment and Earnings for the United States*—annual bulletin. Machine readable data.	Economic indicator. Manpower planning. Job market analysis. Guide for State Employment Services. Yardstick for individual plant performance.
Sample of 80,000 employer units. Mail survey beginning January 1969.	Last business day of month.	New program; publication plans to be determined.	
BLS mail surveys of occupational employment; other government and private sources.	Varies by source; most data are 1960 and later. Surveys refer to 12th of month.	*Occupational Employment Statistics*—annual bulletin published last half of calendar year. Special reports varied in timing.	Evaluation of current levels of occupational employment and demand for labor by type of skill; basis for assessing current demand for scientific and technical personnel. Used by National Science Foundation and other agencies to develop national manpower policy on science and engineering. Also used to project future occupational requirements. (See below.)

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
3. OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS—Continued		
Scientific, professional, and technical personnel in industry.	Employment of scientific, professional, and technical personnel by occupation, function, type of industry, size of establishment, and other selected characteristics.	Industrial establishments, excluding medical, health, educational, nonprofit research, farming, and government.
Scientific, professional, and technical personnel in State governments.	Employment of scientific, professional, and technical personnel by occupation, function, type of agency, and State.	State government agencies employing scientists, engineers, or technicians.
Atomic energy manpower.	Employment in atomic energy activities, by broad occupational groups; including scientists, engineers, technicians, and sometimes other categories. National and State data.	All companies engaged in atomic energy work.
Industry—occupational employment matrix.	Occupational compositions in 124 industries, for 174 occupations or occupational groups, for 1960 and 1967; 116 industries and 160 occupations for 1975.	Total employment, all sectors of the economy.
Projections of employment by occupation.	Analysis of recent trends. Description of technological and other factors that affect employment and occupational composition.	Various industries.
Occupational Outlook Handbook.	For each occupation: Employment outlook, nature of the work, training, requirements for entry, line of advancement, location of jobs, earnings, and working conditions. For each industry: Nature and location, principal occupations, earnings, and working conditions.	700 occupations, 30 major industries, including farming.

Employment—Continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Sample of 25,000 establishments. Mail survey, including some personal interviews.	Annually, week including January 12.	*Scientific and Technical Personnel in Industry*—annual press release; bulletin following year.	Basis for estimating scientific and technical manpower resources, and for assessing current and future demand for scientists, engineers, and technicians—including those engaged in research and development. Used by National Science Foundation and other agencies in developing national manpower policy in science and engineering.
About 2,800 reports from State agencies. Mail survey, including some personal interviews.	Triennial, week including January 12.	*Scientific, Professional, and Technical Personnel in Government*—irregular; press release; detailed report following year.	
About 500 reporting units, chiefly establishments. Mail survey.	Annually, in May.	*Scientific and Technical Personnel in Industry*—annual: press release; detailed bulletin the following year.	Provides the Atomic Energy Commission with basis for assessing changing manpower needs by occupation for atomic energy work in government-owned contractor operated, and private facilities.
Secondary statistics and analysis of technological factors.	1960, 1967, 1975.	Industry-Occupational Employment Matrix-annual. Machine readable data.	Analysis of the occupational implications of changes in technology, output, and total employment, in industry detail for all sectors of the economy.
Secondary statistics and interviews with officials of companies, trade unions, etc.	No regular period.	*Occupational Outlook Briefs*—irregular. *Occupational Outlook Handbook*—biennially. *Occupatioal Outlook Quarterly*. 4 times a year.	Used as a tool in developing training and retraining programs, and in vocational counseling.
Personal interviews in visits to business firms, professional societies, trade associations, trade unions, educational institutions, and government agencies. Library research. Analysis of employment statistics; demographic and technological developments.	....	*Occupational Outlook Handbook.* *Occupational Outlook Report Series*-biennially; reprints of OOH sections for individual occupations. *Occupational Outlook Briefs*—irregular.	Vocational guidance and counseling of high school and college students, veterans, and other people choosing careers. Personnel work. Basic reference on occupational trends.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
3. OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS—Continued		
Occupational Outlook Quarterly.	Summaries of new studies; general articles on trends in employment, education, training, and other subjects affecting the employment outlook. Winter issue has a cumulative index.	Selected items of current interest in occupational outlook field.
4. INJURY STATISTICS		
Injury rates—annual.	Injury-frequency and severity rates in 490 manufacturing and 180 nonmanufacturing industry categories.	Manufacturing and selected nonmanufacturing industries. Industry basis—not process or operation. Large establishments predominate in sample.
Injury rates—longshoremen, ship repairmen, and other harbor workers.	Injury-frequency and severity rates by industry, by port, and by major activity.	Firms employing workers subject to safety provisions of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.
Work injury experience in establishments having employees in atomic energy work.	Injury-frequency and severity rates in privately owned and operated establishments in the atomic energy field.	Establishments some of whose employees spent at least half their time working in the atomic energy field.
Special studies of work injuries and causes of accidents.	Analyses of injuries, injury rates, types of accidents, cause of accidents; all pertinent to industry being studied.	One industry per year.

Employment—Continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Based on *Occupational-Outlook Handbook* research, and relevant studies made by the U.S. Department of Labor and by other Federal agencies.	....	*Occupational Outlook Quarterly*—spring, summer, fall, winter.	Provides current information on developments affecting employment opportunities. Supplements *Occupational Outlook Handbook* with more recent data.
Sample of 140,000 establishments. Mail survey.	Calendar year.	*Injury Rates by Industry*—annual; press release; statistical summary 10 months after end of ref. period.	Indication of magnitude of the work-injury problem. Measures of frequency and severity of injuries and losses due to them. Indication of areas needing safety work. Standard of comparison for individual plant or group rates.
2,000 establishments. Mail survey.	Calendar quarter and year.	Publication of data referring to employment subject to this act is by the Bureau of Labor Standards.	Guide to safety personnel of the Bureau of Labor Standards in discharging their safety responsibilities under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Assistance to employers and unions in accident prevention.
200 establishments. Mail survey.	Calendar year.	*Work Injuries* (special report)—irregular; bulletin 6 months after end of ref. year.	Indication of overall industrial safety in the private sector of the atomic energy field.
Samples vary, depending on industry covered. Mail survey and field visits.	Calendar year.	*Work Injuries* (special report)—irregular; bulletin 1½–2 years after ref. period.	Promotion of safety activities by factory inspectors. Guide to accident prevention.

A. Manpower and Employment

Publications	*Price*[1]	*Date of issue*
Counselor's Guide to Manpower Information (Bulletin 1598)	$ 1	1968
Employment and Earnings	10	Monthly
Employment and Earnings: United States (Bulletin 1312 series)	....	Annually
Employment and Earnings: States and Areas (Bulletin 1370 series)	....	Annually
Employment Characteristics of Atomic Energy Work, 1967 (Report 333)	....	1968
Employment Situation	....	Monthly
Factory Labor Turnover	....	Monthly
Injury Rates by Industry, 1968 (Report 379)	....	1970
Looking Ahead to a Career (Set of color slides and narrative)		Irregularly
Net Spendable Earnings	....	Monthly
Occupational Employment Patterns for 1960 and 1975 (Bulletin 1599)	$ 2.25	1968
Occupational Employment Statistics, 1960-67 (Bulletin 1643)		1970
Industry-Occupational Employment Matrix	At cost	Irregularly
Occupational Outlook Handbook (1970-72 edition)	$ 6.25	Biennially
Occupational Outlook Quarterly[2]	$ 1.50	Quarterly
Occupational Outlook Report Series	....	Biennially
Pilot and Experimental Program on Urban Employment Surveys (Report 354)	....	1969
Special Labor Force Reports:		
Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1968 (#103)		Feb. 1969
Employment in Urban Poverty Neighborhoods (#109)		June 1969
Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts, October 1968 (#108)		Dec. 1968
Employment Status of School Age Youth (#111)		Aug. 1969
Jobless Trends in 20 Large Metropolitan Areas (#96)		May 1968
Persons Not in the Labor Force (#110)		July 1969
Unemployment in the American Family (#99)		Oct. 1968
Work Experience of the Population (#115)		Feb. 1970
Work Plans of Men Not in the Labor Force, February 1967 (#97)		Sept. 1968
Tomorrow's Manpower Needs (Bulletin 1606) 4 Vols.	$ 4.80	1969
Urban Employment Survey: Employment in Poverty Areas of Six Cities, July 1968-June 1969 (Report 370)	....	1969
Work Injuries in Atomic Energy, 1967 (Report 359)	....	1969
Work Injuries and Accident Causes in Hospitals (Report 341)	....	1968

[1] Subscription price per year (Domestic U.S.); price per copy for others.
[2] Price per copy, 45¢. Foreign subscription, $2.

B. Prices and Living Conditions

Each month the Bureau's program on Prices and Living Conditions estimates price changes at two levels—the final purchase by the consumer and the first (primary market) satge of commercial transaction. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for urban wage earners and clerical workers has been available as a continuous series for over 50 years. The national index report includes group index series and average retail prices for selected food items for the U.S. and indexes for 23 large metropolitan areas. The CPI is used extensively to measure changes in purchasing power of the consumer dollar. As the basis for most estimates of changes in real earnings of labor, the CPI figures significantly in wage adjustments and collective bargaining negotiations. It is estimated that over 3 million workers are covered by contracts which provide for wage increases based on changes in the index. Recent revision of the food store and rent samples, continuing research into techniques of adjustment for quality changes, and strengthening of weak areas, e.g., hospital service charges and home purchase prices, should improve the precision of the index as a measure of actual price changes.

Measurement of price change at the primary market level is centered largely in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI). Summary indexes are published monthly for groups of products and for most of the individual commodities. The commodities are grouped according to a commodity classification which takes account of market structures and products having related uses. Using essentially these same data, price indexes are compiled and published monthly for selected manufacturing and mining industries. The WPI is used widely for market analyses, escalation of long-term purchase and sales contracts, formulation of economic policies, and as an indicator of price and other economic trends. In 1967, steps were taken to improve the measurement of wholesale price changes by the revision of weights and the classification system, and the addition of new commodities for the WPI. Also, a number of industry indexes were added. The WPI has long been calculated by electronic processing; transfer of the CPI to electronic processing was largely completed during 1968.

Conceptual and technical research is conducted on the measurement of price change. New indexes are developed such as measures of international price competitiveness. The Bureau also carries on continuing analyses and interpretations of price developments, including subjects such as linkages between the WPI and CPI.

From time to time, consumer expenditure surveys are made to provide information on changes in spending patterns, income, and assets and liabilities for both urban and rural consumer units. Such surveys also provide up-to-date weighting factors for the periodic revisions of the CPI.[1]

Family budgets are developed for a 4-person city worker's family and a retired couple at three levels of living—intermediate, a lower budget, and a higher budget. Equivalence scales are developed for families of different size and composition. Both budgets at the intermediate level were published initially using autumn 1966 prices. In 1969, all three budget levels were estimated for spring 1967, and preliminary spring 1969 estimates were made available. Limited consultation and technical assistance are provided to public and private agencies at the Federal, State, and local levels in the use of budgets for planning and administering assistance programs of various kinds and in developing assistance standards.

[1] In 1970 and 1971, pilot surveys will be conducted in the Miami, Florida and Portland, Oregon SMSA's. A comprehensive national survey is scheduled for 1971–72 as part of the revision of the CPI initiated in 1970.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. CONSUMER PRICES AND INDEXES		
Consumer Price Index (CPI).	Indexes for all items and major groups and subgroups for U.S. and 23 large cities for urban wage earners and clerical workers, including single persons. (Not a measure of intercity differences in living costs.) Indexes for selected items, U.S. average. Retail prices and indexes of individual food items. Retail prices and indexes of fuels and electricity. Purchasing power of dollar, U.S. average.	All goods and services purchased for living by urban wage earners and clerical workers, including single persons. Price index based on constant market basket—about 400 items priced.
2. INDUSTRIAL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES		
Wholesale Price Index (WPI).	Prices and indexes for 3,000 products and product groupings. Indexes for: 15 principal product groupings, 34 groupings by stage of processing, 8 groupings by durability of product. Annual average indexes for all commodities combined and for selected commodity groupings.	All commodities, including imports, in primary markets in the United States. (Commodity, not industry, classification.)
Tuesday index of prices.	Prices for 24 individual specifications. Indexes for all commodities combined and for 6 special groupings.	22 selected commodities.
Industry-sector price indexes.	Indexes for 99 industries (8 mining and 91 manufacturing). Indexes for 340 product groups.	99 industries with selected product classes—secondary products included—(commodity indexes combined with industry weights).

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Sample of 1,775 food stores; 40,000 tenants; 16,000 other reporters. 56 cities in sample. Food and a few other items priced monthly in all cities; other items priced monthly in 5 largest cities, quarterly in other cities (on a rotating basis). Based on expenditure patterns of about 5,000 wage earner and clerical worker consumer units in 1960–61, beginning January 1964. Most pricing by personal interview; some by mail.	Monthly. Food: Specified days before 15th of each month. Rent: As of 15th of each month. Other items: Throughout the month.	*Consumer Price Index*—monthly; press release, 3rd week after ref. per.; detailed statistical summary and report, 4th week after ref. per. *Retail Prices and Indexes for Fuels and Electricity*—monthly statistical summary. *Retail Food Prices,* by city-monthly statistical summary.	Economic measure of price movements. (Measures trend, not level of prices.) Wage negotiations and wage escalation. Deflation of earnings to provide measures of real earnings. Measure of purchasing power of doller at consumer level. Escalation of rental lease agreements and money payments from trust funds, wills, etc.
Sample of about 2,400 items. 7,400 price quotations at first commerical transaction; mail survey. Also trade and government sources.	Monthly, week containing the 13th of each month. (Before January 1967, week including the 15th.)	*Wholesale Prices and Price Index*—monthly; preliminary, last week of ref. period; final, 2nd week of month after ref. per.; summary and analysis, 4th week after ref. per. Machine readable data.	Economic measure of price movements. (Measures price change, not level of prices.) Measure of purchasing power of dollar at primary markets. Escalation in long-term contracts. LIFO accounting by some organizations.
Trade and government sources.	Tuesday, except for holidays.	*Tuesday Spot Market Price Indexes and Prices*—weekly; released following Friday.	Economic measure of price movements of highly sensitive commodities.
See Wholesale Price Index.	Annual 1957—, monthly data from January 1965. (See Wholesale Price Index.)	*Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes*—monthly; detailed summary and analysis, 4th week after ref. period. Machine readable data.	Measures industry price trends. Deflators for derivation of industry "real" output. Data for studies of economic growth, productivity.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
3. PRICE AND INDEX NUMBER RESEARCH		
Current price analysis.	Analysis of current price developments and their significance. Studies often include analytical tables and charts as well as interpretative text.	All sectors of the economy.
Price and index number studies.	In-depth research on various aspects of price measurement and behavior. Data will vary depending on nature of the study undertaken; for example, data on price and income elasticities for market demand studies.	Aggregate economy and selected parts.
4. FAMILY BUDGETS		
	Estimated annual cost of budgets for a 4-person family, and retired couple in urban U.S., metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, at three levels of living, intermediate, lower, and higher budgets are published for 39 individual metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan averages for 4 regions.	Sample of items representative of goods and services included in each budget.
5. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY		
Urban population.	Incomes, expenditures, and changes in assets and liabilities in varying detail for individual cities, regions, and the urban United States. Data published by income class, family size, and other demographic and economic characteristics of consumer units.	66 cities, constituting a national sample of urban places.[1]
6 large cities (Cincinnati, Houston, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis–St. Paul, San Diego).		Not included in regional and U.S. summaries.[1]

[1] Covers several thousand items of income, expenditures, and family assets and liabilities, most of which are combined by group and subgroup.

living conditions—Continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Government reports and publications; trade and technical publications; interviews with appropriate government and industry experts.	No specific period.	*Special Price Reports*—irregular; statistical summary and appraisal of prices.	Government economic policy-making. Forecasts of future price trends. Evaluation of significance of current price movements.
	Usually post-1953 period.	Methodological Reports—irregular.	Improvement of measurement of price changes. Basis for development of new indexes. Forecasting price changes. Assessment of the effect of government economic policy.
Stores, tenants, and other sources of price quotations for items in the Consumer Price Index sample.	Annual cost at autumn 1966 and spring 1967 prices. Preliminary, spring 1969.	Budget Studies-irregular; six to Spring 1970; others to follow.	Measures of income adequacy. Place-to-place comparisons of living costs. Guides for public assistance agencies.
Total of 12,200 assignments, complete usable schedules from about 9,500 consumer units (families and single consumers) representative of all consumer units in urban places. Personal interviews.	Calendar 1959 for Anchorage, Alaska; 1960 or 1961 for other cities.	*Consumer Expenditures and Income* (special reports)—irregular; statistical summary, reports and bulletins; individual city data, regional and U.S. summaries, BLS Rpts. 237-1 thru 237-27, 237-29, 237-34 thru 237-77. Machine readable data.	Expenditure data for families meeting Consumer Price Index definitions are used to derive CPI weights. Expenditure data for families meeting budget definitions are used to derive budget quantities.
Total of 1,550 assignments about 1,200 usable schedules. Personal interviews.	Calendar 1959, Cincinnati, Ohio; 1963 for other cities.	BLS Rpts. 237-28, 237-79 thru 237-83.	Data on income, expenditures, assets, and liabilities used by research, business, and labor organizations, as well as by policymakers in government, for developing basic economic series and in planning and research.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
5. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY—Continued		
Rural farm and rural nonfarm population.	Incomes, expenditures, and changes in assets and liabilities in varying detail for each segment of the rural population by region and for the United States. Data published by income class, family size, and other demographic and economic characteristics of consumer units.	National sample of rural population.[1]
Combined urban and rural population.	Combined rural and urban data, representing the total United States.	

See footnote on p. 14.

living conditions—continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
5,000 assignments in rural areas; complete usable schedules from about 2,300 rural nonfarm and 2,000 rural farm consumer units, representative of all consumer units in rural areas. Personal interview; in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.	Calendar 1961.	Rural nonfarm areas, regional and U.S. summaries, BLS Rpts. 237-84 thru 237-88. Rural farm population data issued by U.S. Department of Agriculture. Machine readable data.	
See above.	Calendar 1961 and 1960—1961.	Regional data, BLS Rpts. 237-89 thru 237-92. U.S. summary, BLS Rpt. 237-93. Machine readable data.	

B. Prices and Living Conditions

Publications	*Price*[1]	*Date of issue*
Budget Pricing Procedures, Specifications and Average Prices (Bulletin 1570-3)	$0.75	1968
City Worker's Family Budget for a Moderate Living Standard, Autumn 1966 (Bulletin 1570-1)	.30	1967
Consumer Expenditures and Income (Special reports) (Reports 237-1 thru 93 and 238-1 thru 13)	....	1962-66
Consumer Price Index (Detailed report)	....	Monthly
Consumer Price Index (Preliminary release)	....	Monthly
Consumer Price Index: History and Techniques (Bulletin 1517)	.60	1967
Consumer Price Index: Technical Notes, 1959-63	.50	1967
Marketing Uses of Consumer Expenditure Survey Data (Report 238-15)	....	1968
Price Perspective, 1966 (Bulletin 1543)	.45	1968
Retail Food Prices by Cities, Estimated (Press release)	....	Monthly
Retail Prices and Indexes for Fuels and Electricity (Press release)	....	Monthly
Retail Prices of Food, 1964-68, Indexes and Average Prices (Bulletin 1632)	.65	1969
Retired Couple's Budget for a Modest Living Standard (Bulletin 1570-4)	.35	1968
Revised Equivalency Scale for Estimating Incomes or Budget Costs by Family Type (Bulletin 1570-2)	.35	1968
Special Price Reports	....	Irregularly
Three Budgets for a Retired Couple in Urban Areas of the United States, 1967-69 (Bulletin 1570-6)		1970
Three Standards of Living for an Urban Family of Four Persons: Spring 1967. (Bulletin 1570-5)	$1	1969
Tuesday Spot Market Price Indexes and Prices (Press release)	....	Weekly
Wholesale Prices and Prices Indexes (Press release)	....	Monthly
Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes (Preliminary release)	....	Monthly
Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes (Detailed report)	....	Monthly

[1] Price per copy.

C. Wages and Industrial Relations

The Bureau's program on Wages and Industrial Relations provides basic data on employee compensation, including supplementary benefits. There are four types of studies of earnings by occupation: specific localities; selected industries; white-collar employees in private industry; and selected crafts and urban areas in four highly unionized industries. Surveys are also made to provide frequency distributions, on a nonoccupational basis, of employee earnings and hours in major industry divisions.

Information on general wage changes and changes in supplementary benefits is reported monthly; the data relate to collective bargaining settlements involving 1,000 workers or more. Information for nonunion and small union situations in manufacturing is included in quarterly and annual statistical summaries of the data. Chronologies covering about 35 key collective bargaining situations detail the history of change in the amount and characteristics of wages, benefits, and selected plant practices. In addition, several national and city indexes of wage and salary change are maintained for important occupational groups.

In response to changes in employee compensation, the Bureau conducts biennial stuides, relating to the private nonagricultural economy, of the level and structure of total employer expenditures for employee compensation, including supplements to straight-time pay for hours worked. Surveys are made in specific manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in the intervening years. In addition, the studies provide data on the relationship of working hours and hours of paid leave.

In industrial relations, the Bureau maintains public file of approximately 5,000 collective bargaining agreements, representing all industries except railroads and airlines. The file includes all agreements covering 1,000 workers or more and forms the basis for the Bureau's studies of the whole range of ssbjects and practices dealt with in collective bargaining agreements. Other analytical studies are made of employee benefit plans (e.g., health, insurance, and pensions) under collective bargaining. The Bureau's oldest continuing series provides monthly estimates and detailed annual analyses of work stoppages. A directory of national and international labor unions in the United States is published biennially.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. WAGE STUDIES		
Area surveys.	Averages and distributions of wage and salary rates for office clerical, skilled maintenance, custodial and material movement jobs—area-wide and by industry group. Scheduled hours, supplementary benefits, and special analyses of wage structures and relationships. Approximately half of the studies, made for administrative purposes of the Service Contracts Act, provide area-wide data only, and are limited in scope and job and supplementary benefit coverage.	Selected occupations in approximately 180 areas, including about 15 nonmetropolitan areas.
Industry surveys.	Averages and distributions of hourly wage rates for representative occupations—nationwide, region, selected areas; size of establishment and other characteristics, depending upon industry and whether studied nationwide or in selected areas only. Scheduled hours, supplementary benefits, and special analyses.	50 manufacturing and 20 nonmanufacturing industries. About 15 industries studied each year, some in selected localities only, but most on nationwide basis.
Professional, administrative, technical, and clerical salary surveys.	Averages and distributions of salary rates for about 80 professional, administrative, technical, and clerical work levels.	Selected occupations in private industry, nationwide and for combined metropolitan areas. Minimum employment in establishments covered varies by industry from 50 employees or more to 250 employees or more.
Earnings distribution surveys.	Distributions and averages of earnings and hours of work, nationwide and by broad economic regions, metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, and for selected individual industries and industry groups. (No supplementary benefit or occupational information collected.)	Nonsupervisory workers in selected industries and broad industry groups, nationwide or selected areas.
Union wage scales and hours.	Averages and distributions of union scales of wages and hours by industry, trade, region, and city. Scales by trade in individual cities.	Selected building and printing trades, local transit, and local trucking in 68 cities of 100,000 population or more.
	Averages and increases in average wage scales by trade and for industry as a whole. Employer contributions to funds for health and welfare insurance, pensions, and vacations.	7 major building trades in 100 cities.

Industrial Relations

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
About 17,000 establishments in a sample representing all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, and selected nonmetropolitan areas. Personal interview; mail collection in alternate years. Data on supplementary benefits obtained only in year of personal interview.	Selected months, annually.	*Area Wage Surveys*—published throughout year. Detailed bulletins 2–3 months after ref. period. National summaries, annually. Statistical summaries.	Wage and salary administration. Union contract negotiations. Conciliation and arbitration. Plant location planning. Analysis of wage differentials. Labor cost estimates. Administrative evaluation of job offers to unemployment insurance beneficiaries.
Sample of about 4,500 establishments. Personal interviews.	Selected months, on a 3- to 5-year cycle basis.	*Industry Wage Surveys*—Locality data issued by regional offices, 1-2 months after ref. per. Detailed bulletin, 8–10 months after ref. per. National summaries.	Wage and salary administration. Union contract negotiations. Conciliation and arbitration. Plant location planning. Occupational counseling. Minimum wage policy guidance. Analysis of wage differentials. Labor cost estimates. Administrative evaluation of job offers to unemployment insurance beneficiaries.
Sample of about 2,600 establishments. Personal interview.	June of each calendar year.	*National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay*—detailed bulletin February after year of ref. Statistical summaries.	Salary administration in private employment. Salary structure review for Federal and other government. Occupational counseling. Administrative evaluation of job offers to unemployment insurance beneficiaries.
Sample varies with individual studies. Mail survey, supplemented by personal interviews.	Selected months for individual studies.	Earnings Distribution Surveys–irregular; statistical summaries; preliminary report, 6 mos. after ref. month; detailed report, 9 months after ref. month.	Minimum wage policy guidance: U.S. Department of Labor, the Congress, trade associations, unions, and others affected. General wage and income analysis.
3,750 local union officials. Mail survey, supplemented by personal interviews.	July 1 of each year.	*Union Wages and Hours*—annual; advance release, statistical summaries, and bulletins. City listings, 6–8 wks. after ref. date, issued by regional offices. National release, 4–5 mos. after ref. date. Detailed bulletin, 6–8 mos. after ref. date.	Union contract negotiations. Arbitration proceedings. Labor cost estimates. Trend of union scales of wages and hours.
700 local union officials. Mail survey, supplemented by personal interviews.	First workday of each calendar quarter.	*Union Wage Scales, Building Trades*—quarterly; press release, same month as ref. period.	

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
2. COMPENSATION STUDIES		
Compensation expenditures and payroll hours.	Level and structure of compensation expenditures, expressed as a proportion of compensation and in cents per hour. Ratio of paid leave hours to total hours paid for. Data are presented for all employees; and for office and nonoffice employees.	All private nonfarm employment biennially; selected industry studies in intervening years.
Employee-benefit plans-analysis of health, insurance pensions, etc.	Prevalence of plans. Digests of plan provisions. Detailed analysis of selected provisions. Administrative and financial characteristics. (Limited to formal provisions; application not studied in detail.)	All plans under Disclosure Act, or selected plans.
3. WAGE TREND STUDIES		
Current wage developments.	For major situations, amount and nature of changes in wages and related benefits, identified by individual companies and unions, with number of workers affected, listed by industry group and location. Quarterly and annual statistical summaries of major wage developments and of all general wage changes in manufacturing.	Changes in wages and related benefits—monthly listing mainly covering major union situations; statistical summaries cover, in addition to the major situations, nonunion and smaller unionized situations in manufacturing.
Wage chronologies.	Historical record showing amounts and characteristics of changes in wages and related benefits and plant practices.	About 35 bargaining situations in selected companies or associations.
Wage indexes.	Indexes of wage and salary changes. National, and in some cases regional, indexes for such selected occupational groups as teachers, policemen and firemen, and Federal Classified Act employees. National and regional indexes (all industries combined, manufacturing) and selected city indexes for industrial nurses and office clerical, skilled maintenance, and unskilled plant workers; selected city indexes for production workers in the machinery industry.	Selected occupations.
	National index of manufacturing production workers' earnings, excluding the effects of overtime and interindustry employment shifts.	Production workers in manufacturing.
4. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS STUDIES		
Public file of collective bargaining agreements.	File available for public use in Washington, D.C. Copies of specific agreements available at cost of copying. Annual calendar of contract expirations.	About 5,000 agreements in private industry and government, including all those covering 1,000 employees or more, exclusive of railroads and airlines. (A few agreements submitted in confidence are not available for public use.)

industrial relations–Continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Sample of establishments, varies with industry. Mail survey, supplemented by personal interviews.	Calendar year.	*Employee Compensation and Payroll Hours*—annual and biennial; press release, reports, and bulletins.	Interindustry labor expenditure comparisons. Analysis of compensation in economic fluctuations. Measure of trends in employer expenditures. Analysis of productivity changes. International comparisons.
Documents filed with the U.S. Department of Labor under Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, and file of collective bargaining agreements.	No regular period.	Employee Benefit Plan Studies—irregular; bulletins.	Collective bargaining. Personal administration. Government policymaking. Social welfare agencies. Insurance and financial institutions. Industrial relations research.
Secondary sources for major situations; quarterly mail inquiry to a representative sample of nonunion and small union manufacturing establishments.	Date of change.	*Current Wage Development*—monthly listing of individual settlements. Quarterly and annual statistical summaries.	General economic analysis; public and private wage policy guidance and review. Trends of changes in wages and related benefits. Collective bargaining.
Agreements on file or collected by mail.	Contract term.	*Wage Chronologies*—supplements irregularly.	Collective bargaining. Historical analysis of collective bargaining. General economic analysis.
Secondary sources for selected occupational groups; data collected in metropolitan area studies and in machinery industry surveys for the selected skill categories by city.	Selected months annually or biennially.	*Wage indexes*—annual or biennial bulletin as important changes occur; also annually for selected skill categories covered in metropolitan area wage surveys, and for machinery industry.	General analysis of wage trends and developments. Collective bargaining. General economic analysis.
Hours and earnings survey.	Monthly.	Biennial bulletin, with periodic supplements.	
Copies of agreements obtained from signatories, under sec. 211 of Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act. Voluntary filing by Federal, State, and local agencies.	Current	.....	Collective bargaining. Personnel administration. Research.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
4. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS STUDIES—Continued		
Collective bargaining agreement analysis.	Prevalence of contract provisions by major industry groups, subject matter, and other classifications. Contract clauses illustrating different approaches. (Does not account for unwritten or informal practices.)	All agreements covering 1,000 employees or more, exclusive of railroads and airplanes. Agreements negotiated in selected public jurisdictions.
Work stoppages.	Monthly: Number of work stoppages, workers, and man-days idle. Annually: Industry, areas, States, issues involved, duration, method of settlement. Special tabulations and analytical studies issued at irregular intervals. (Secondary idleness not measured.)	All strikes and lockouts involving 6 workers or more and lasting more than 1 shift.
Directory of national and international unions and union membership.	Listing of national and international unions and State labor organizations, with names of key officials, number of members, and related information. Sections on union membership, structure, and functions; geographic and industrial distributions, trends, size of unions, women members, white-collar members, etc.	All national and international unions and State bodies. Omits local and single-firm independent unions (studied separately at irregular intervals).
Union constitution provisions.	Analysis showing prevalence, nature, and substantive characteristics of selected provisions. (Limited to formal provisions; application of provisions not studied in detail.)	Selected national and international unions.

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
	5–10 reports annually, covering different contract provisions.	*Major Collective Bargain-Agreements* Studies—irregular; Bulletin 1425 series.	Collective bargaining. Arbitration and conciliation. Personnel administration. Government policymaking. Industrial relations research.
Reports from employers and unions involved. Mail canvass.	Monthly and annually.	*Analysis of Work Stoppages*—monthly, annually; press release, 30 days after ref. period; detailed bulletin, about 6 months after end of calendar year.	Measure of strike activity. Analysis of trends in collective bargaining and effort of work stoppages on economy.
Reports from unions and their State bodies. Mail canvass.	Alternate years.	*Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States*—biennial bulletin; supplements covering major personnel and organization changes issued in interim.	Industrial relations research. General information on union organization and key officials.
Union constitutions and related documents on file.	No regular period.	*Union Constitution Provisions* Studies—irregular bulletins.	Union administration. Government policymaking. Industrial relations research.

C. Wages and Industrial Relations

Publications	*Price* [1]	*Date of issue*
Area Wage Surveys [2]		
Benefits for Active and Retired Workers Age 65 and Over, Early 1968 (Bulletin 1502-1)	$0.40	1968
Current Wage Developments	.....	Monthly
Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1967 (Bulletin 1596)	$0.60	1968
Digest of 50 Health and Insurance Plans for Salaried Employees, Early 1969 (Bulletin 1629)	$1.25	1970
Industry Wage Surveys: [3]		
Laundry and Cleaning Services, April 1967 and April 1968 (Bulletin 1645)	$0.75	1969
Communications, 1968 (Bulletin 1662) [4]	(In Process)	1970
Footwear, March 1968	$0.75	1969
Cotton and Man-Made Fiber Textiles, September 1968 (Bulletin 1637)	$1	1969
Women's and Misses' Dresses, August 1968 (Bulletin 1649)	$0.45	1969
Employee Compensation and Payroll Hours:		
Banks, 1967 (Report 362)	.....	1969
Commercial Research and Development Laboratories, 1967 (Report 363)	.....	1969
Confectionery and Related Products Manufacturing, 1967 (Report 364)	.....	1969
Fabricated Structural Steel Manufacturing, 1967 (Report 365)	.....	1969
Hotels and Motels, 1967 (Report 366)	.....	1969
Laundries and Cleaning and Dyeing Plants, 1967 (Report 367)	.....	1969
Men's and Boys' Shirt Manufacturing, 1967 (Report 368)	.....	1969
Employee Compensation in the Private Nonfarm Economy, 1966 (Bulletin 1627)	$0.60	1969
Major Collective Bargaining Agreements:		
Training and Retraining (Bulletin 1425-7)	$0.50	1969
Seniority and Promotion and Transfer Provisions (1425-11)	$0.75	1970
National Emergency Disputes—Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947-68 (Bulletin 1633)	$1	1969
National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay, June 1969 (Bulletin 1654)	$0.75	1970
Summary of Manufacturing Production Workers Earnings Series, 1939-68 (Bulletin 1616)	$0.30	1969
Union Wages and Hours:		
Local-Transit Operating Employees, July 1, 1968 (Bulletin 1620)	$0.25	1969
Motortruck Drivers and Helpers, July 1, 1968 (Bulletin 1622)	$0.50	1969
Printing Industry, July 1, 1968 (Bulletin 1623)	$0.65	1969
Union Wage Scales, Building Trades (Summary release)	.....	Quarterly
Wage Indexes	.....	Irregularly
Work Stoppages (Summary Release)	.....	Monthly
Work Stoppages (Analysis of), 1967 (Bulletin 1611)	$0.60	1969

[1] Price per copy.
[2] For list of areas covered, see State and Area Data Available From Major BLS Programs, Occupational Wages—Metropolitan area studies.
[3] Industries covered include auto dealer repair shops; banking; basic iron and steel; bituminous coal mining; candy and other confectionery products; cigar manufacturing; cigarette manufacturing; communications; contract cleaning services; cotton and man-made fiber textiles; eating and drinking places; electric and gas utilities; fabricated structural steel; fertilizer manufacturing; flour and other grain mill products; footwear; hosiery; hospitals; hotels and motels; industrial chemicals; iron and steel foundries; laundry and cleaning services; leather tanning and finishing; life insurance; machinery manufacturing; meat products, meatpacking, and prepared meat products; men's and boys' shirts (except work shirts) and nightwear; men's and boys' suits and coats; miscellaneous plastics products; motion picture theaters; motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts; nursing homes and related facilities; paints and varnishes; petroleum and natural gas manufacturing; pulp, paper, and paperboard mills; southern sawmills and planing mills; structural clay products; textile dyeing and finishing; West Coast sawmilling; women's and misses' coats and suits; women's and misses' dresses; wood household furniture except upholstered; wool textiles; work clothing.
[4] Bulletin on Communications is published annually.

D. Productivity, Technology, and Growth

The Bureau's program on Productivity, Technology, and Growth provides indexes of productivity for the private economy as whole, separately for agriculture, manufacturing, and nonmanufacturing, and for individual industries. In addition to productivity measures, indexes of hourly compensation and unit labor costs for the private economy and major sectors are prepared. Analytical studies cover relationships among productivity, wages, prices, labor, and nonlabor cost of production. Special studies also relate industry productivity and employment, project industry productivity levels, and analyze changes in investment, technology, energy, and other factors affecting industry levels of productivity.

Labor requirements for one or two major types of construction (schools, hospitals, or public housing) are studied annually. These studies provide information regarding on-site man-hours worked by occupations, materials, and equipment used, and the off-site man-hours generated by consumption of materials.

Studies are made of automation and other technological changes within industries and across industry lines. Four major types of studies are currently prepared: (1) A review of the technological, economic, and manpower prospects of 40 major industries over the next 5–10 years; (2) a detailed study of technological developments in a specific major industry undergoing significant changes; (3) economic effect of the computer, instrumentation or conveyorization; and (4) case studies of technological change on employee replacement.

The Bureau bears the major research responsibility for the Interagency Economic Growth Project. This plan was established to analyze long run economic growth for employment and other economic problems. The current program projects employment, output, and productivity to 1980 for about 80 industries. The employment and outlook projections by industry are based on interrelationships of each industry's output to projections of the Gross National Product, consumption, investment, government expenditures, and net exports. Special analytical studies applying these techniques, cover the employment impact of defense spending, effects of imports and exports, impact of investment, and the implications of various government programs.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. PRIVATE ECONOMY AND SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT		
Trends in output per man-hour and unit labor costs—private economy and sector measures.	Quarterly and annual indexes and percent changes in productivity, unit labor costs, compensation per man-hour, and real compensation per man-hour.	Quarterly measures for private sector, nonfarm sector, and manufacturing sector. Annual measures extended to nonmanufacturing and selected sectors.
Comparisons of output per man-hour, labor and nonlabor payments, and prices.	Indexes of output per man-hour, employee compensation per unit of output, nonlabor payments per unit of output, and prices for nonfarm and manufacturing sectors and for the total private sector.	Total private sector; nonfarm and manufacturing sectors.
	Basic related index underlying the major series.	Compensation of all persons.
	Data on real compensation per man-hour.	
2. INDUSTRY PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT		
Trends in output per man-hours—industry measures.	Annual indexes of output per man-hour, output per employee, unit labor requirements. Also, indexes for related data on output, employment, and man-hours.	Selected industries in manufacturing, mining, transportation, public utilities. Indexes based on physical output concept; man-hours cover all employees and production workers or nonsupervisory workers, depending on the industry.
3. LABOR REQUIREMENTS STUDIES		
Construction labor requirements.	Total primary and secondary man-hours per unit or dollar volume of construction, by occupation for on-site labor. Man-hour requirements by selected characteristics; on-site wages as a proportion of total cost. Timing of employment. Types and quantities of materials used.	Selected types of construction.
4. TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES		
Studies of technological trends in major industries.	Analysis of major impending changes in products, materials, and production methods; their present and future usage and impact on production, productivity, employment, and occupational requirements, in selected industries.	Initially 40 selected industries; additional industries selected each year.

and growth

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Output data from Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce, and Federal Reserve Board; input, or man-hours data mainly from BLS payroll surveys.	Quarterly period; calendar year.	*Review of Productivity, Wages, and Prices*—quarterly; statistical summary, 2 months after reference period.	Economic indicator. Manpower requirements. Studies of relationships between productivity, wages, prices, and profits. Measures of economic growth and productive strength.
Secondary sources, such as the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce; BLS surveys on employment, wages, and prices.	Calendar year.	Output Per Man-Hour, Labor and Nonlabor Payments, and Prices—annual statistical table. 1-2 months after reference period.	Economic indicator. Studies of relationships between costs and prices.
Secondary sources, such as Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Mines, Interstate Commerce Commission, and trade associations; also data from BLS surveys on employment and wages.	Calendar year.	*Output Per Man-Hour Indexes for Selected Industries*—annual statistical summary; depending on industry; data reported varies from 4 months to 2 years after reference period. Machine readable data.	Economic indicator. Manpower requirements Studies of labor cost. Effect of technological changes.
Sample of selected types of construction, 100 to 200 projects per year, covering 2,000 to 3,000 contractors and their subcontractors. Primary labor requirements from payrolls of Federally aided projects, interviews with contractors, and other sources. Secondary labor requirements from material lists converted to man-hours by use of data from Census of Manufactures and 1958 interindustry relationships.	No regular period.	*Construction Labor Requirements* Studies—irregular statistical summaries and analysis.	Measure of labor generating effects of public works programs. Assessing manpower requirements. Guides to countercyclical policies. Market research for construction materials.
Trade and technical publications; government and corporation reports; interviews with industry users, equipment producers, labor, and government experts, visits to trade shows, demonstrations.	Emphasis on changes with significance for next 5 to 10 years.	Studies of Technology and Related Economic Trends—irregular; bulletin covering over 40 industries released every few years. More detailed industry studies released as completed.	Forecasts of pace of technological change and its prospective impact. Private and government policymaking. Projections of economic growth.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
4. TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES—Continued		
Studies of major technological innovations that will affect broad sectors of the economy.	Analysis of major technical innovations in terms of their present usage, potential rate of adoption, industries and occupations affected, and possible man-power adjustment problems.	Selected innovations, such as computers, numerical control of machine tools, process control.
Case studies of manpower adjustments to technological change.	Description of manpower planning methods, objectives, procedures, and practices regarding training, attrition, transfer, early retirement, severance and layoff benefits, and related measures to minimize the impact of technological change in selected plants.	Selected plants in various industries.
5. ECONOMIC GROWTH STUDIES		
Long-range projections of U.S. economic growth under assumptions of high employment.	Major effort within U.S. Government on detailed projections for U.S. economy under alternative assumptions about patterns and rates of growth. Uses input-output as basic framework of analyses. Projections of U.S. economy, distributed into about 80 industry groups. Projections for each industry cover final demand expenditures (consumption, government, business investment, net exports), total output, and employment.	Total U.S. economy and major industry groups.
Analytical studies of impact of economic changes on employment.	Major U.S. Government source of information on the employment implications of economic change, using the Department of Commerce study of interindustry relationships in the economy. Direct and indirect employment in each industry group (80 industries) in the economy per billion dollars of final demand.	Direct and indirect employment per billion dollars of final demand (in major industry groups).

and growth—Continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Mail surveys, case studies, trade and technical publications, interviews with producers of equipment, labor and government experts, visits to trade shows, equipment demonstrations.	Emphasis on innovations with significance for next 5 to 10 years.	Each study covers a different development.	Forecasts of pace of technological change and its prospective impact. Private and government policy-making. Manpower training programs.
Interviews with officials of plants and unions; plant records.	No regular period.	Bulletins and reports cover various case studies.	Techniques of manpower adjustments to technological change. Private and government policy-making.
Secondary source data on labor force, employment, hours of work, production, productivity, expenditures (consumers, government, business investment, net exports), inter-industry relationships, capital-output relationships, etc.	1970 and 1980.	Projections for 1980 in process.	Framework for analyzing future problems of manpower utilization. Basis for developing estimates of occupational requirements by industry.
Input-output table for 1958, published by Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce, and industry employment output ratios, developed by Division of Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Statistics.	Periodic.	Economic Growth Studies.	Major analytical tool in developing estimates of direct and indirect employment impact of changes in expenditure patterns. Evaluating impact of construction programs on employment. (See above.) Evaluating impact of foreign trade on employment. Evaluating impact of investment on employment. Evaluating impact of changes in level and pattern of defense expenditures on employment in each industry.

D. Productivity, Technology, and Growth

Publications	*Price*[1]	*Date of issue*
Capital Flow Matrix, 1958 (Bulletin 1601)	$0.70	1968
Economic Growth Reports	.....	Irregularly
Indexes of Output Per Man-Hour: Motor Vehicles and Equipment Industry, 1957-66 (Bulletin 1613)	$0.45	1968
Indexes of Output Per Man-Hour: Radio and Television Receiving Sets Industry, 1958–66 (Report 350)	.....	1968
Indexes of Output Per Man-Hour: Selected Industries, 1939 and 1947–68 (Bulletin 1652)	$1	1970
Labor and Material Requirements for School Construction (Bulletin 1586)	$0.30	1968
Outlook for Computer Process Control (Bulletin 1658)	In process	1970
Patterns of U. S. Economic Growth (Bulletin 1672)	In process	1970
Technological Trends in Major American Industries (Bulletin 1474)	$1.50	1966

[1] Price per copy.

E. Foreign Labor and Trade

The Bureau's program on Foregin Labor and Trade provides information about labor conditions in foreign countries and about the effect of foreign trade on labor in the United States. Special attention is given to foreign practices, such as methods of handling industrial disputes, the consequences of particular kinds of labor legislation, and methods of measuring employment and unemployment. In all research, policy support is provided on an ad hoc basis.

Research on labor conditions in foreign countries includes the acquisition and maintenance of data from both foreign and domestic sources; the preparation of analytical studies such as those on labor law and practice in specific foreign countries, labor digests, and research memoranda; and the publication of a monthly periodical, *Labor Developments Abroad*. Much of this work is designed for use by Government agencies and American firms employing labor abroad.

The Bureau's program also analyzes and compares wages, labor costs, prices, and productivity in manufacturing industries of the principal industrial countries; prices, consumer income, trade union activities, and other working conditions in the principal countries; and labor force and unemployment data for foreign countries adjusted to U.S. concepts and definitions.

Research is conducted on the effect of exports and imports on employment and other labor conditions in the United States. Analyses of the effects of changes in imports, domestic demand, and productivity on employment are prepared for the Department, as needed for particular industries.

The Bureau also conducts training programs in labor statistics for foreign nationals. Most of these persons who come for a year's course are from developing countries. Briefings on the U.S. economic scene are given to teams and individuals visiting the United States. Technical consultation and support for labor statisticians in their home countries is provided.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. FOREIGN AREA LABOR RESEARCH		
Labor Developments Abroad.	Developments in labor standards and legislation, national labor policies and administration, industrial relations and manpower availability, skills, and training. Bibliography. Statistics on labor force, wages, hours, consumer expenditures, and cost-of-living comparsions.	Worldwide.
Labor digests on, and lists of labor organizations in foreign countries.	Digest of data on labor force, labor legislation and administration, labor-management relations, wages, hours, and prices, in each country. Listing of all known labor unions in each country, with data on officials, membership, etc.	Worldwide.
Labor law and practice in (individual foreign country).	Provisions of labor legislation, local practices, and characteristics of labor force in the country concerned. Description of political, economic, and and social background. Particular attention is given to local customs affecting labor.	Worldwide.
2. INTERNATIONAL LABOR COMPARISONS		
International comparisons of productivity, compensation, and unit labor cost.	Indexes of productivity, compensation, and unit labor cost, all manufacturing; absolute unit labor cost, all in selected industries.	All manufacturing, nine industrial countries; selected industries, major producing countries.
International comparisons of unemployment rates.	Labor force and unemployment data, by major characteristics, for seven foreign countries, adjusted to U.S. concepts.	United States and seven foreign countries.
3. INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION		
Training of foreign statisticians in labor and related fields.	Includes 15 to 30 foreign trainees in a 12-month course, and 500 or more other foreign visitors a year.	Labor, manpower, and price statistics: Techniques and procedures; uses of statistics and research.
Technical consultation and support to foreign labor statisticians and economists in their home countries.	Material and advice on statistical procedures; consultation on statistical problems in developing countries.	Labor, manpower, and price statistics: Techniques and procedures.

and trade

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
U.S. Foreign Service, foreign press, statistical yearbooks, and other official publications.	Recent months.	*Labor Developments Abroad*—monthly; last week of the month.	Planning and management of overseas business operations. Assistance to U.S. Government agencies with overseas programs. Research by trade unions and universities.
U.S. Foreign Service, foreign press, and official publications.	Current.	*Labor Digests*—irregular; each digest and directory revised approx. every 4 years. (Digests alone, or list of labor organizations alone, or both together, issued for individual countries).	Planning and management of overseas business operations. Background briefing for visitors to foreign countries. Research by trade unions and universities.
U.S. Foreign Service, the press, official publications, and interviews in the country concerned.	Current and recent.	*Labor Law and Practice*—irregular; about 6 reports a year.	Assistance to prospective or present U.S. employers hiring labor abroad. Background briefing for visitors to foreign countries. Trade union research and union leader training.
U.S. Census of Manufactures, national accounts, industry associations, and comparable sources for foreign countries.	Annual, beginning with 1950 for all mfg; recent years for selected industries.	Special foreign labor reports. Irregular.	Evaluation of U.S. competitive position in world trade. Relevant information for prospective U.S. investors abroad.
Administrative statistics and labor force surveys in selected countries.	Annual data beginning 1959.	Annually in *Labor Developments Abroad*.	Comparison of U.S. performance in providing jobs to its labor force, with foreign performance.
Bureau of Labor Statistics and other sources.	.....	.....	Assistance to foreign governments in establishing or improving their programs in labor, manpower, and price statistics.
Bureau of Labor Statistics and other sources.	.....	.....	Assistance to statisticians and economists of developing countries in establishing and improving their labor and price statistics.

E. Foreign Labor and Trade

Publications	*Price*[1]	*Date of issue*
An International Comparison of Unit Labor Cost in the Iron and Steel Industry, 1964: United States, France, Germany, United Kingdom (Bulletin 1580)	$ .40	1968
Directory of Labor Organizations in (Africa, Asia, Europe, Western Hemisphere)	.....	Irregularly
Labor Digests and Lists of Labor Organizations (Individual foreign countries) Supplements to Directory	.....	Irregularly
Labor in the U.S.S.R.: Reprints from *Labor Developments Abroad* (Report 358)	.....	1969
Labor Developments Abroad[2]	$2.75	Monthly
Labor Law and Practice in:		
Belgium (Report 372)	$ .75	1970
Afghanistan (Report 357)	.35	1969
Iceland (Report 371)	.35	1970
Japan (Report 376)	.45	1970
The Republic of Korea (Report 361)	.50	1969
Panama (Report 356)	.55	1970
Summaries of Manpower Surveys and Reports for Developing Countries, 1958–68 (Bulletin 1628)	1.75	1969
U. S. Department of State Indexes of Living Costs Abroad (Excluding Quarters)	.....	Annually in October
U. S. Department of State Quarters Allowances	.....	Annually in May

[1] Subscription price per year (Domestic U.S.) for monthly publications; price per copy for others.
[2] Price per copy, 25c. Foreign subscription, $3.50.

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State and Area Data Available From Major BLS Programs [1]

State and area [2]	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [3]	Hours and earnings [3]	Labor turnover [4]	Occupational wages—Metropolitan area studies [5]	Union wage scales [6]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [7]	Consumer price index [8]	Family budget (autumn 1966, spring 1967)
ALABAMA	X	X							
Birmingham	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Huntsville	X								
Mobile	X	X	X			C			
Montgomery	X					C			
Tuscaloosa	X								
ALASKA	X	X	X						
Anchorage							Y	Y	
Fairbanks							Y	Y	
Juneau							C	C	
Ketchikan							Y	Y	
ARIZONA	X	X	X						
Phoenix	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Tucson	X	X							
ARKANSAS	X	X	X						
Fayetteville (Washington County)	Y								
Fort Smith (Ark. and Okla.)	X	X	X						
Little Rock-North Little Rock	X	X	X	X	C-1	C-1			
Pine Bluff	X	X	X						
CALIFORNIA	X	X							
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	X	X		X•					
Bakersfield	X	X					U		U
Fresno	X	X			C				
Los Angeles-Long Beach	X	X		X•	C-1	C-1	U	U	U
Modesto-Turlock	X	X							
Oxnard-Ventura	X	X							
Sacramento	X	X			C				
Salinas-Monterey	X	X							
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	X	X		X					
San Diego	X	X		X	C	C	U	U	U
San Francisco-Oakland	X	X		X	C-2	C-2	U	U	U
San Jose	X	X		X					
Santa Barbara	X	X							
Santa Rosa	Y	Y							
Stockton	X	X							
Vallejo-Napa	X	X							
COLORADO	X	X	X						
Denver	X	X	X	X	C	C	U		U
CONNECTICUT	X	X	X						
Bridgeport	X	X							
Hartford	X	X	X			C	U		U
New Britain	X	X							
New Haven	X	X		X	C	C			
Stamford	X	X							
Waterbury	X	X		X					
DELAWARE	X	X	X						
Wilmington (Del., N. J., and Md.)	X	X	X			C			

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Area Data Available From Major BLS Programs [1]—Continued

State and area [2]	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [3]	Hours and earnings [3]	Labor turnover [4]	Occupational wages—Metropolitan area studies [5]	Union wage scales [6]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [7]	Consumer price index [8]	Family budget (autumn 1966, spring 1967)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	X								
Washington (D.C., Md., and Va.)	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
FLORIDA	X	X	X						
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood	X	X	X						
Jacksonville	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Miami	X	X	X	X		C			
Orlando	X	X	X				U		U
Pensacola	X	X	X						
Tampa-St. Petersburg	X	X	X	X	C-1	C-1			
West Palm Beach	X	X	X						
GEORGIA	X	X	X						
Atlanta	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Augusta (Ga. and S.C.)	X								
Columbus (Ga. and Fla.)	X								
Macon	X								
Savannah	X	X		X		C			
HAWAII	X	X	X						
Honolulu	X	X					U	U	U
IDAHO	X	X	X						
Boise	X			X		C			
ILLINOIS	X	X							
Champaign-Urbana							U		U
Chicago	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Indiana SCA	X						U	U	U
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline (Iowa and Ill.)	X	X		X		C			
Peoria	X	X			C	C			
Rockford	X	X		X					
INDIANA	X	X	X						
Evansville (Ind. and Ky.)	X				C	C			
Fort Wayne	X								
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	X								
Indianapolis	X	X	X	X	C	C	U		U
Muncie	X								
South Bend	X			X	C	C			
Terre Haute	X								
IOWA	X	X	X						
Cedar Rapids	X	X	X				U		U
Des Moines	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Dubuque	X	X							
Sioux City (Iowa and Nebr.)	X	X		X					
Waterloo	X	X							
KANSAS	X	X	X						
Topeka	X	X	X		C				
Wichita	X	X	X	X		C	U		U

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Area Data Available From Major BLS Programs [1]—Continued

State and area [2]	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [3]	Hours and earnings [3]	Labor turnover [4]	Occupational wages—Metropolitan area studies [5]	Union wage scales [6]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [7]	Consumer price index [8]	Family budget (autumn 1966, spring 1967)
KENTUCKY	X	X	X						
Lexington	X								
Louisville (Ky. and Ind.)	X	X	X	X	C	C			
LOUISIANA	X	X							
Baton Rouge	X	X					U		U
Lake Charles	X								
Monroe	X								
New Orleans	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Shreveport	X	X			C	C			
MAINE	X	X	X						
Lewiston-Auburn	X	X							
Portland	X	X	X	X		C	U		U
MARYLAND	X	X	X						
Baltimore	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
MASSACHUSETTS	X	X	X						
Boston	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Brockton	X	X							
Fall River (Mass. and R.I.)	X	X							
Lawrence-Haverhill (Mass. and N.H.)	X	X		X					
Lowell	X	X							
New Bedford	X	X							
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke (Mass. and Conn.)	X	X			C-1	C-1			
Worcester	X	X		X		C			
MICHIGAN	X	X	X						
Ann Arbor	X	X							
Battle Creek	Y	Y							
Bay City	X	X							
Detroit	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Flint	X	X							
Grand Rapids	X	X			C	C			
Jackson	X	X							
Kalamazoo	X	X							
Lansing	X	X				C			
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	X	X		X					
Saginaw	X	X							
MINNESOTA	X	X	X						
Duluth-Superior (Minn. and Wis.)	Y	Y				C-1			
Minneapolis-St. Paul	X	X	X	X	C	C-2	U	U	U
MISSISSIPPI	X	X							
Jackson	X	X	X	X	C	C			
MISSOURI	X	X	X						
Kansas City (Mo. and Kans.)	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
St. Joseph	X	X							
St. Louis (Mo. and Ill.)	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Springfield	X	X							

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Area Data Available From Major BLS Programs [1]—Continued

State and area [2]	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [3]	Hours and earnings [3]	Labor turnover [4]	Occupational wages—Metropolitan area studies [5]	Union wage scales [6]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [7]	Consumer price index [8]	Family budget (autumn 1966, spring 1967)
MONTANA	X	X	X						
Billings	X								
Butte						C			
Great Falls	X								
NEBRASKA	X	X	X						
Lincoln	X								
Omaha (Nebr. and Iowa)	X	X		X	C	C			
NEVADA	X	X	X						
Las Vegas	Y					C	U		
Reno	X								
NEW HAMPSHIRE	X	X	X						
Manchester	X	X		X		C			
NEW JERSEY	X	X							
Atlantic City	X	X							
Camden	X	X	X						
Jersey City	X	X	X						
Newark	X	X	X	Y	C	C			
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	X	X	X	X			U		
Perth Amboy (Middlesex-Somerset Cos.)	Y	Y	Y						
Trenton	X	X	X	X	C	C			
NEW MEXICO	X	X							
Albuquerque	X	X		X	C	C			
Santa Fe						C			
NEW YORK	X	X	X						
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	X	X	X	X		C-1			
Binghamton (N.Y. and Pa.)	X	X	X						
Buffalo	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Elmira (Chemung County)	Y	Y	Y						
Monroe County	Y	Y	Y						
Nassau-Suffolk Counties	Y	Y	Y						
New York	C-X	C-X	C-X	C-X	C	C	U		
New York-Northeastern New Jersey SCA	X	X						U	U
Rochester	X	X	X		C	C			
Rockland County	Y	Y							
Syracuse	X	X	X		C	C			
Utica-Rome	X	X	X						
Westchester County	Y	Y	Y						
NORTH CAROLINA	X	X	X						
Asheville	X	X							
Charlotte	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Durham							U		U
Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point	X	X	X						
Raleigh	X	X		X		C			
NORTH DAKOTA	X	X	X						
Fargo-Moorhead (N. Dak. and Minn.)	X	X	X			C-1			

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Area Data Available From Major BLS Programs [1]—Continued

State and area [2]	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [3]	Hours and earnings [3]	Labor turnover [4]	Occupational wages—Metropolitan area studies [5]	Union wage scales [6]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [7]	Consumer price index [8]	Family budget (autumn 1966, spring 1967)
OHIO	X	X	X						
Akron	X	X	X	X					
Canton	X	X	X	X					
Cincinnati (Ohio, Ky. and Ind.)	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Cleveland	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Columbus	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Dayton	X	X	X	X	C	C	U		U
Toledo (Ohio and Mich.)	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Youngstown–Warren	X	X	X	X		C–1			
OKLAHOMA	X	X							
Oklahoma City	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Tulsa	X	X	X		C	C			
OREGON	X	X	X						
Eugene	X	X							
Portland (Oreg. and Wash.)	X	X	X	X	C	C		U	
Salem	X								
PENNSYLVANIA	X	X							
Allentown–Bethehem–Easton (Pa. and N.J.)	X	X	X	X					
Altoona	X	X	X						
Erie	X	X	X		C	C			
Harrisburg	X	X	X						
Johnstown	X	X	X						
Lancaster	X	X	X				U		U
Philadelphia (Pa. and N.J.)	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Pittsburgh	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Reading	X	X	X			C			
Scranton	X	X	X	X	C	C		U	
Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton	X	X	X						
York	X	X	X	X		C			
RHODE ISLAND	X	X	X						
Providence–Pawtucket–Warwick (R.I. and Mass.)	X	X	X	X	C–1	C–1			
SOUTH CAROLINA	X	X							
Charleston	X	X				C			
Columbia	X					C			
Greenville	X	X	X	X					
SOUTH DAKOTA	X	X	X						
Sioux Falls	X	X	X	X		C			
TENNESSEE	X	X							
Chattanooga (Tenn. and Ga.)	X	X		X		C			
Knoxville	Y	Y			C	C			
Memphis (Tenn. and Ark.)	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Nashville	X	X				C	U		U

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Area Data Available From Major BLS Programs [1]—Continued

State and area [2]	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [3]	Hours and earnings [3]	Labor turnover [4]	Occupational wages—Metropolitan area studies [5]	Union wage scales [6]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [7]	Consumer price index [8]	Family budget (autumn 1966, spring 1967)
TEXAS	X	X							
Amarillo	X	X							
Austin	X	X					U		U
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	X	X		X					
Corpus Christi	X	X							
Dallas	X	X		X	C	C	U	U	U
El Paso	X	X				C			
Fort Worth	X	X		X					
Galveston-Texas City	X	X							
Houston	X	X		X	C	C	U	U	U
Lubbock	X	X		X					
Midland									
Odessa				Y					
San Antonio	X	X		X	C	C			
Waco	X	X							
Wichita Falls	X	X							
UTAH	X	X	X						
Salt Lake City	Y	Y	Y	X	C	C			
VERMONT	X	X	X						
Burlington	Y	Y	Y	Y		C	C		
Springfield	Y	Y	Y						
VIRGINIA	X	X	X						
Lynchburg	X	X							
Newport News-Hampton	X								
Norfolk-Portsmouth	X	X		Y	C-1	C-1			
Richmond	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Roanoke	X	X							
WASHINGTON	X	X							
Seattle-Everett	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Spokane	X	X		X	C	C			
Tacoma	X	X							
WEST VIRGINIA	X	X							
Charleston	X	X	X	X		C			
Huntington-Ashland (W. Va., Ky. and Ohio)	X	X							
Wheeling (W. Va. and Ohio)	X	X							
WISCONSIN	X	X	X						
Green Bay	X	X		X			U		U
Kenosha	X	X							
La Crosse (La Crosse County)	Y	Y							
Madison	X	X			C	C			
Milwaukee	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Racine	X	X							
WYOMING	X	X	X						
Casper (Natrona County)	Y	Y							
Cheyenne (Laramie County)	Y					C			

See footnotes on following page.

Footnotes:

[1] Table shows the State and local areas for which data are available from the major BLS programs. The following programs not shown in the table also present area data:

Area Wage Surveys—Industry Studies: Most studies present regional, State, and/or area breakdowns. In many surveys, separate industry-area reports are prepared by the Regional Offices.

Work Stoppages: Annual summary presents data by State and for each metropolitan area that had five or more work stoppages during the year.

Current Wage Developments: Area in which wage developments occur are identified, but no area totals or averages are presented.

For many programs, additional data are available from the Regional Offices or from Cooperating State Agencies. (See inside back cover for Regional Office addresses. Information on data available and addresses of State Agencies can be obtained from Regional Offices.)

[2] Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, unless otherwise indicated. Symbols in program columns indicate data are available as follows:

X—Entire area (State, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, or Standard Consolidated Area).

U—Urban part of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, or Standard Consolidated Area.

C—City only (For multicity areas, the C will be followed by a digit designating the number of separate cities for which data are available.)

Y—Any area other than a standard area but larger than central city.

•—(or bracket)—Two or more areas combined.

[3] State and area employment, classified by industry division, and gross weekly hours and earnings for production and related workers in manufacturing published monthly in *Employment and Earnings:*

_____ annual averages in greater industry detail, in *Employment and Earnings, States and Areas.* Monthly estimates in detail available from Regional Offices and Cooperating State Agencies.

[4] Monthly labor turnover rates for manufacturing published in *Employment and Earnings.*
Monthly estimates, annual averages, and historical data available in greater detail from Regional Offices and Cooperating State Agencies.

[5] City wage indexes for selected occupations also included. Separate reports available for each area indicated; a list of cities for which more limited wage surveys are done may be obtained from Washington.

[6] Separate annual reports are available for each of four industries: Building trades, printing industry, local transit, and local trucking. Separate city listings available from Regional Offices.

[7] Survey data for most cities refer to 1960 and/or 1961: Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska, and Cincinnati, Ohio, 1959; Las Vegas, Nev., 1962; San Diego, Calif.; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.; Houston, Tex.; and Milwaukee, Wis., 1963. Data also available for the following small cities: For 1960—Griffin, Ga.; LaSalle, Ill.; Reserve, La.; Niles, Mich.; Owatonna, Minn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Gallup, N. Mex; Kingston, N.Y.; Devils Lake, N. Dak.; Findlay, Ohio; Klamath Falls, Oreg.; Lewistown, Pa.; Union, S.C.; Cleveland, Tenn.; McAllen, Tex.; For 1961—Florence, Ala.; Eureka, Calif.; Sebring, Fla.; Logansport, Ind.; Manhattan, Kans.; Athol and Southbridge, Mass.; Crookston, Minn.; Millville, N. J.; Cambridge, Ohio; Mangum and Okmulgee, Okla.; Gainesville, Tex.; Orem, Utah; Martinsville, Va.; Menasha, Wis.

[8] All-items index and indexes for major groups and subgroups of items; food and fuel indexes monthly, other groups monthly in five largest cities, quarterly in other, except for Fairbanks, Juneau, and Ketchikan, Alaska, which are annual for all items.

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